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Attorneys for Defendant
CoolIT Systems Inc.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

ASETEK HOLDINGS, INC. and ASETEK A/S,

Plaintiffs,

v.

COOLIT SYSTEMS INC.,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 3:12-CV-04498-EMC

**~~PROPOSED~~ STIPULATED
PROTECTIVE ORDER**

1 **1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS**

2 Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of
3 confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure
4 and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly,
5 the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective
6 Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all
7 disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use
8 extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the
9 applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 13.3, below, that
10 this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal;
11 Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62 set forth the procedures that must be followed and the
12 standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under
13 seal.

14 **2. DEFINITIONS**

15 2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of
16 information or items under this Order.

17 2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is
18 generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of
19 Civil Procedure 26(c).

20 2.3 Counsel: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but are retained to
21 represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf of that party or
22 are affiliated with a law firm that has appeared on behalf of that party.

23 2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it
24 produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY
25 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

26 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium
27 or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony,
28

transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its Counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or current employee of a Party, (3) is not a current or former employee of Cooler Master, (4) is not a current employee of a Party's competitor, (5) is not a former employee of Delphi Liquid Cooling, and (6) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or of a Party's competitor.

2.7 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or Items: extremely sensitive "Confidential Information or Items," disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

2.8 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

2.9 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Counsel (and their support staffs).

2.10 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

2.11 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

2.12 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "CONFIDENTIAL," or as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

2.13 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all

copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

4. DURATION

Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) entry of final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. To the extent it is practical to do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify— so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily

1 encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on
2 other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

3 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for
4 protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection initially
5 asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the
6 mistaken designation.

7 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order
8 (*see, e.g.*, second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered,
9 Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so
10 designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

11 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

12 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but
13 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party
14 affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES
15 ONLY" to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material
16 on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected
17 portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion,
18 the level of protection being asserted.

19 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection
20 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it
21 would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the
22 material made available for inspection shall be deemed "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
23 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants
24 copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof,
25 qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the
26 Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend ("CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY
27 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY") to each page that contains Protected Material.
28 If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party

1 also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the
2 margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

3 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that
4 the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other
5 proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is
6 impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it
7 appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating Party
8 may invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded) a right
9 to have up to 21 days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is
10 sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those portions of the testimony
11 that are appropriately designated for protection within the 21 days shall be covered by the provisions
12 of this Stipulated Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating Party may specify, at the deposition
13 or up to 21 days afterwards, if that period is properly invoked, that the entire transcript shall be
14 treated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

15 Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing, or
16 other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only
17 authorized individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”
18 (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition
19 shall not in any way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
20 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

21 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page that
22 the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all pages
23 (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and the level
24 of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the court
25 reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the expiration of a 21-day
26 period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been designated “HIGHLY
27 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless otherwise agreed. After the
28 expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated.

(c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s) and specify the level of protection being asserted.

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 10 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen

1 designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it
 2 has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is
 3 unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

4 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court
 5 intervention, the Challenging Party shall file and serve a motion to remove or change a
 6 confidentiality designation under Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5
 7 and General Order 62, if applicable) within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14
 8 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute,
 9 whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming
 10 that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding
 11 paragraph.

12 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating
 13 Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose
 14 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions.
 15 Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to oppose a
 16 motion challenging confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the
 17 material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's
 18 designation until the court rules on the challenge.

19 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

20 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or
 21 produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,
 22 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to
 23 the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has
 24 been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 14 below ("FINAL
 25 DISPOSITION").

26 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a
 27 secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

1 7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered
 2 by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any
 3 information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

4 (a) the Receiving Party’s Counsel in this action, as well as employees of said
 5 Counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

6 (b) the officers, directors, and employees of the Receiving Party to whom
 7 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and
 8 Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

9 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure
 10 is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and
 11 Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

12 (d) the court and its personnel;

13 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and
 14 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have
 15 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

16 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is
 17 reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”
 18 (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of
 19 transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material may not be
 20 disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order; and

21 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a
 22 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

23 7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”
 24 Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the
 25 Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY
 26 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” only to:

27 (a) the Receiving Party’s Counsel in this action, as well as employees of said
 28 Counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

(b) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a), below, have been followed;

(c) the court and its personnel;

(d) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

(e) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

7.4 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items to Experts.

(a) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” pursuant to paragraph 7.3(b) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) sets forth the full name of the Expert and the city and state of his or her primary residence, (2) attaches a copy of the Expert’s current resume, (3) identifies the Expert’s current employer(s), (4) identifies each person or entity from whom the Expert has received compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of expertise or to whom the expert has provided professional services, including in connection with a litigation, at any time during the preceding five years,¹ and (5) identifies (by name and number of the case, filing date, and location of court) any litigation in connection with which the Expert has offered expert testimony, including through a declaration, report, or testimony at a deposition or trial, during the preceding five years.

(b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the preceding respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified Expert

¹ If the Expert believes any of this information is subject to a confidentiality obligation to a third-party, then the Expert should provide whatever information the Expert believes can be disclosed without violating any confidentiality agreements, and the Party seeking to disclose to the Expert shall be available to meet and confer with the Designating Party regarding any such engagement.

1 unless, within 10 days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from the
 2 Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.

3 (c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the
 4 Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by agreement
 5 within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party seeking to make the
 6 disclosure to the Expert may file a motion as provided in Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with
 7 Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62, if applicable) seeking permission from the court to do
 8 so. Any such motion must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the reasons
 9 why the disclosure to the Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the disclosure
 10 would entail, and suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk. In addition,
 11 any such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the parties' efforts to
 12 resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and confer discussions)
 13 and setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal to approve the
 14 disclosure. In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to the Expert shall bear the burden
 15 of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards proposed)
 16 outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Expert.

17 **8. PROSECUTION BAR**

18 Absent written consent from the Producing Party, any individual who receives access to
 19 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" information shall not be involved in
 20 the prosecution of patents or patent applications relating to systems or methods for cooling computer
 21 systems, including without limitation the patents asserted in this action and any patent or application
 22 claiming priority to or otherwise related to the patents asserted in this action, before any foreign or
 23 domestic agency, including the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("the USPTO"). For
 24 purposes of this paragraph, "prosecution" includes directly or indirectly drafting, amending,
 25 advising, or otherwise affecting the scope or maintenance of patent claims. To avoid any doubt,
 26 "prosecution" as used in this paragraph does not include representing a party challenging a patent
 27 before a domestic or foreign agency (including, but not limited to, a reissue protest, *ex parte*
 28 reexamination, *inter partes* reexamination or review, opposition proceedings, or administrative

1 nullity actions). This Prosecution Bar shall begin when access to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
 2 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information is first received by the affected individual and shall end
 3 two years after final termination of this action.

4 **9. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN**
 5 **OTHER LITIGATION**

6 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels
 7 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY
 8 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” that Party must:

9 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall
 10 include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

11 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue
 12 in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to
 13 this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

14 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by
 15 the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

16 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena
 17 or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or
 18 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” before a determination by the court
 19 from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s
 20 permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that
 21 court of its confidential material—and nothing in these provisions should be construed as
 22 authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from
 23 another court.

24 **10. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED**
 25 **IN THIS LITIGATION**

26 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-
 27 Party in this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
 28 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this

litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

(1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

(2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

(3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

11. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound," which is attached hereto as Exhibit A, and (e) request any such person or persons to destroy copies of any Protected Material that may be in its/their possession.

1 **12. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE**
 2 **PROTECTED MATERIAL**

3 When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced
 4 material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties
 5 are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to
 6 modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production
 7 without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the
 8 parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by
 9 the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement
 10 in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

11 **13. MISCELLANEOUS**

12 13.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek
 13 its modification by the court in the future.

14 13.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order
 15 no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any
 16 information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no
 17 Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence any of the material covered by this
 18 Protective Order.

19 13.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a
 20 court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the
 21 public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any
 22 Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62. Protected
 23 Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific
 24 Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62, a sealing order
 25 will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged,
 26 protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's
 27 request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) and General Order
 28 62 is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the Protected Material in the public
 record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) unless otherwise instructed by the court.

1 **14. FINAL DISPOSITION**

2 Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in Section 4 above, each
3 Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material.
4 As used in this subdivision, “all Protected Material” includes all copies, abstracts, compilations,
5 summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether
6 the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written
7 certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party)
8 by the 60-day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material
9 that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies,
10 abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected
11 Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all
12 pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda,
13 correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant
14 and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival
15 copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set
16 forth in Section 4 (“DURATION”).

17
18 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

19
20 By his signature below, counsel for Plaintiffs attests that counsel for Defendant concurs in
21 the filing of this stipulation.

1 Dated: February 7, 2013

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,
GARRETT & DUNNER, LLP

2
3 By: /s/Robert F. McCauley
Robert F. McCauley
4 Attorneys for Plaintiffs
Asetek A/S and Asetek Holdings, Inc.

5 Dated: February 7, 2013

COOLEY LLP

6
7 By: /s/Daniel J. Knauss
Daniel J. Knauss
8 Attorneys for Defendant
CoolIT Systems Inc.

9
10
11 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

12
13
14 Dated: February 8, 2013

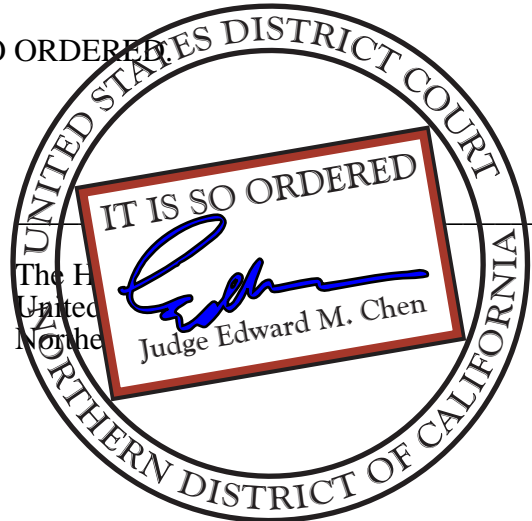


EXHIBIT A**ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND**

I, _____ [print or type full name], of
 _____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury
 that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the
 United States District Court for the Northern District of California on _____ [date] in
 the case of *Asetek Holdings, Inc. v. CoolIT Systems Inc.*, No. 3:12-CV-04498-EMC. I agree to
 comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand
 and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the
 nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or
 item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict
 compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the
 Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective
 Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of
 _____ [print or type full address and telephone number] as
 my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related
 to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____
 [printed name]

Signature: _____
 [signature]